OUR WOMEN IN THE WAR,

CLUSERET IN THE SOUTH.

It was during the winters of '62 and had been again evacuated by the troops under Gen. Jackson. Many of the citizens had gone South, but the sudden occupation of the place by the Federal soldiers caught a good many in their lines who had not intended to remain. Among them were the two young daugh-

the time in the Confederate service. Finding that the occupation was likely to be permanent, they concluded to apply many misgivings about getting it, as their sentiments were well known to the officers in command. Gen. Cluseret, a gentlemaniy Frenchman, was at the time in command of the post. Making application to him in person, to their amazement he granted them the pass without imposing a single restriction or condition. Elated with this singular piece of luck they pushed forward their preparations in good earnest, and in three days from the time they received it were ready to

They had hired a carriage and trusty pair of horses, as well as a respectable white man in whom they felt confidence to act as their driver, as it was necessary to drive some eighteen or twenty miles up the Valley, where they expected to find friends. They started off in the gray dawn of a winter's morning with every reasonable prospect of a safe and pleas-

Upon reaching the second and last picket, some four miles from town, they found no less than two hundred men quartered there. At this point they were compelled to leave the main road, which was blockaded by huge piles of rocks and rails, and drive through woods and unfrequented by-ways for nearly a mile further. All obstructions now being passed, they returned again to the turnpike and congratulated themselves that they were at last out of sight of the

"Do you think we will have any more trouble now, Mr. Higgins?" said one of the girls, addressing the driver.
"Well, I'm beginning to think we are about through the woods now myself, Miss;" and thus saying he stood up and looked back over the top of the carriage. "Bless my soul, ladies!" he exclaimed,

"here come a lot of them cavalry jest a flyin' up the road!" "Whip the horses! Make them fly, Mr. Higgins!" said one of the girls, and catching up the whip, she laid it on sev-

They were now going at their topmost speed, and both girls were standing up, looking alternately through the window in the back of the carriage. It was evident they were being pursued.

"If we can only keep ahead awhile longer," said one of them, "I know they will be afraid to follow very far."

"But," said the other, "see how they are gaining on us, and the carriage is so heavily laden they must overtake us soon. It is useless to try."

It is useless to try."
So they relaxed their speed, and in a

few moments were surrounded by a body "I have orders to arrest this party.

Driver, turn your carriage around at once," said the foremost one, who rudely thrust his head in the window "I can't turn just yet; it is too narrow here," said the driver. "Well I can," returned the soldier, and

catching the horses heads he wheeled the carriage short around, and barely escaped turning it down the embankment. Two of the pursuing party had been stationed a little in advance as soon as

they came up to the carriage, evidently to watch and warn of any attempt at rescue. Their great hurry indicated serious fears that a masked battery might open on them at any moment.
"We are traveling under a pass from

Gen. Cluseret," remonstrated one of the young ladies. "By whose authority are we arrested, pray?" That is none of your business, or

mine either, for that matter," answered the fellow gruffly. The carriage was surrounded on all

sides, and both the girls and driver were closely watched. Of course they could not comprehend the reason of such treat-They did not know that during the interval of receiving and using their pass Gen. Cluseret, from whom they had obtained it, had been superseded by a ruffian who outranked him. When the carriage reached the picket it was brought to a halt, while the leader of the party who had made the arrest rode off to sult an officer who was brought to the door of his tent by the sound of the re-

turning carriage.
The soldier communicated something and the officer looked towards the carriage where the girls sat waiting in breath-less auxiety to know what was to become of them. After parleying with the cavalryman for some minutes, he came towards the carriage and looked in, then turned and went back to the man again turned and went back to the man again.
The girls then heard him say, "I will not; I will resign first." He then went into his tent, and presently returning to the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took of the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage climbed up and took his seat heard to work the carriage and the carriage an beside the driver. He gave the order to move on, and with a guard of four cavalrymen on each side they took up their line of march for Winchester.

A GALLANT IBISH OFFICER.

As soon as they had gotten well underway, the officer, who proved to be a humane Irishmen, turned to the girls and said: "I had orders to have your persons and baggage searched at my post, but I would not do it, I don't care what the consequences are; I shall take you to Gen. Cluseret, from whom you obtained your pass, and who alone has the right

of strest you and only then, in the event of your having violated the conditions upon which you obtained it.

"We are certainly fortunate in having fallen into your hands, if it was intended that we should suffer such an indignity as that" said suffer such as independent. as that," said one of them. "But our passport was granted without any condi-tions, and I can't understand at all why

we are not allowed to go on."
"It seems to be the fate of all the expeditions to Richmond that originate in Yankee lines," remarked the other sister, "and I suppose we will have to sub-mit to the disappointment as well as the

The officer smiled good-naturedly at

her audacity, saying :
"I think that Milroy must have order-

had any reference to your army or their movements. Indeed, the few letters that we have might, with perfect propriety, have been sent by 'flag of truce,' as they relate entirely to domestic matters."

Their conversation was necessarily carried on in an undertone end very carried on in an undertone and very

cautiously, as the guard watched them closely.

"If you have anything at all on your persons," said the officer, "that will be apt to compromise you in any way I will take it and keep it for you until after you are searched, for Milroy is unscrupulous, and would as soon said you to the Old and would as soon send you to the 'Old Capital' as not."

At this the girls exchanged glances.
The officer had put himself in their power now undoubtedly.
"I have a pistol," said one of the girls,

"which is my own private property, and which I will not willingly resign to any a prominent citizen who was at "I fear the consequences for you if it

is found on your person," said he, "and will take it and keep it for you until after you are released, if you will give it to me." "I can't very well get it off," she said

"I can't very well get it off," she said, "without being seen, and it would certainly place you in an ugly position if I am discovered giving it to you. Besides all that," she continued, "it would be an admission that I do wrong to wear it, which I am not willing to concede at all. I thank you ware much for your kindness.

They were then driven to the head-quarters of the heroic Gen. Milroy, by whose order the arrest had been made. They asked permission to send for an elder sister to be present at the interview with Milroy, but the guard refused, saying: "Their orders were positive that no intercourse should be allowed with outside parties." Whereupon one of the girls made a plan of her own, and only waited a favorable moment to carry it out. The carriage was soon recognized,

ing an acquaintance, who stood very near a point which they had to pass, one of the sisters watched her opportunity, and when she got very near leaned forward from the carriage and said in her loudest tones, "Tell sister —— to come to Milroy's headquarters." It was done so suddenly that the guard did not have time to prevent it. But the one nearest her put his hand on his pistol and shook his head in a threatening manner.

They had now reached an imposing looking building where Milroy had es-tablished his headquarters, and as they passed through files of armed men their friends, though pressing near, were not allowed to speak. They were conducted up two flights of stairs and ushered into a room where four or five officers were

seats in a dignified and fearless manner. Conscious of no offence, they felt there could be no cause far fear.

"Is it asking too much to want to know the ground for this singular treatment, sir?" said one of them, turning to Major McGee, a member of the staff.

"Madam," he replied, with an obsequious smile, "we have not been advised of the General's arrestors.

the General's reasons for this arrest

reason, I imagine, to be carrying aid and comfort to the enemy," said another "We have only what belongs to us.

"Assurances don't count much on such occasions as these, madam; proofs, posi-tive proofs, are the only things that have

A LITTLE TARTAR.

At this point one of the girls opened her cloak and deliberately untying the scarf which had been given a brother on the battlefield in return for kindness shown by him to a Federal officer, and which confined the pistol around her waist, took them off and laid them on the table by which she sat. A significant smile passed around the faces of the

"Do you suppose for a moment you will be allowed to keep that, madam one of them asked, laughing.
"I have no idea of resigning it I assure
you. I merely take it off to show you

that I am not carrying concealed wea-pons. If you would like a trophy of this event, however, I have some military caps in my trunk, which I have braided for some 'rebel' friends. You may keep those, as I doubt your ability to get them in any other way, and when I get South I can make more. I doubtless will find plenty more worn-out pantaloons, of which I made the others."

which I made the others."
"Don't be too hard on us, Miss Reb.,
if you please; you might repent it," answered one of them maliclously.
The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of two soldiers, each of whom had several pairs of cavalry boots

thrown across his shoulder. Depositing them in a corner of the room they went out again.
"You wouldn't be so willing to part

with the boots, maybe. They ain't so easy made as caps, eh?" said the officer who had just spoken.

"As they don't belong to us, we have no opinion about them," answered one

"Oh, I expect they do," he answered, in a tantalizing tone.

The door opened again; this time the men brought in some boxes and placed them alongside the boots."

"Where did those things come from?"

answered the man.

answered the man.

"Well, they do not belong to us, anyhow," exclaimed one of the girls, excitedly.

"Indeed, I assure you that we never saw them before," said the other.
"I am sorry for you, young ladies, but you can't get out of it in that way."

"Do you suppose we are telling an untruth?" they almost screamed in their anger at the injustice done them. Both girls felt now, for the first time, like girls reit now, for the first time, like giving up to the tears which they had been choking down for some time. Their unfeigned looks of surprise, as well as their protestations of innocence, must have had some effect on the officers, who have had some enect on the omcers, who seemed to have resolved themselves into a court-martial over them. One of them soon left the room, and presently the men who had brought the things there returned and carried them out again. "It think that Milroy must have ordered this arriset. He suspects that as there ed this arriset. He suspects that as there were no conditions imposed, or oaths required, you go South freighted with a men who had brought the things there quired, you go South freighted with a new who had brought the things there and he hopes to capture it."

It afterwards transpired that the things belonged to the driver, who had secreted belonged to the driver, who had secreted them in the carriage, to dispose of them in the carriage, to dispose of them at big prices when he got into "Dixie,"

"Why, aunty," she exclaimed, "what

am I sent in here for?"
"Lord knows, Miss; I is a heap wuss skeered 'an you is, but the Gen'l told me to see ef you all had any 'spatches 'bout

"Well, aunty," the girl answered, "you will have to take my word for it, because I wont submit to your searching me." And ro saying she quickly returned to the next room, and the other sister went through very much the same interview. Upon returning to the room the one who owned the pistol missed her property from the table on which she had laid it. "What has become of my pistol?" she asked at once.

"I turned it over to the General," said Major McGee. "Can't I see the General," she asked,

"I am not going to resign it without a struggle to keep it, anyhow." "I guess you can't see him," he answered. swered.

Just then the door opened, and their sister, for whom they had sent so abrupt-

whom they had sent so abrupt
and their services was driven first to appeared in the parlor as soon as it drove up, and in an excited manger and unmeasured terms denounced the authority that had "overstepped the boundary of decency and civilized warfare."

"Take ze ladies avay; dey have no offense," he continued, emphasizing his language all the time with angry gesticulations.

AT GEN. MILROY'S HEADQUARTERS

They were then drivenuarters of the bose of the b

The officers did begin to look ashamed of themselves.
"I have just left the room below here, where I found, after searching, unaided and rebuffed at every turn, your trunks spread open, and being searched by the officers, Gen. Milroy himself, superintending and assisting in the manly occu-"Is it possible, sister?" exclaimed

and the wondering citizens began to throng around to find out the reason of its return, but none were allowed to come expressed my surprise at so unusual a expressed my surprise at so unusual a mode of proceeding, but they continued their search in my unwelcome presence until convinced that they contained nothing unusual in a young lady's out-fit, when Milroy left the room a wiser, but I am afraid not a better man." Then turning to the officer, "How much longer is this to last, sir?"

"Not long, I sincerely hope, madam." "Not long, I sincerely hope, madam."
They were now thoroughly convinced
of the gross mistake they had made and
sought to atone for it. Presently Major
McGee returned and told them they were
at liberty to go, and soon getting ready
he preceded them down stairs.

"Am I not to have my pistol?" asked

the one to whom it belonged. "The General says he thinks he will have to confiscate that, madam," he answered pleasantly.
"By what authority does he do it?"
she returned; "can't I at least see him

FACE TO FACE WITH THE GENERAL. in the mountainous regions, the soili ust opposite the foot of the first landing she noticed a door with Milroy's name on it, and under it "private room." Quick sa thought her hand was on the knob and the door open before any of the party in front had an idea of it. the party in front had an idea of it. Empire, is situated on the river Spree Sure enough there she stood face to face and has a population of about 1,100,000. with this conquering hero. He stood on It is a well built city, but as is the case with this conquering hero. He stood on the rug in front of the fire, and looked in amazement from one to the other of the party who had now joined her.

"I came for my pistol, Gen. Milroy, said the owner of it, in a tone of voice which seemed to preclude the possibility of a doubt as to her getting it, and see-ing it lying on one end of the manteloiece she advanced towards it as sh

The old General was taken as com pletely by surprise as if a masked bat-tery had been opened in his rear. He looked first at one and then the other, as f to demand the cause of this intrusion when Major McGee came to the rescue

"The young lady insisted upon seeing you herself, General, and came in of her wn accord to see if she could not recover her property."
"Well," jerked out the old General in a spasmodic sort of a way, "it is a curi-ous ornament for a lady, but I guess you

He apparently realized that there was no getting rid of so importunate a girl in any other way.

Major McGee now handed it to her and thanking him, she said: "I do not wear it as an ornament, General, but

wear it as an ornament, General, but find it a necessary protection in the present state of the country."

Maj. McGee, who had seemed all along to regret the arrest, or as soon as it became evident that nothing on the part of the girls had merited it, now "General, can you not give these

ladies a pass to go beyond your lines "Certainly," said he, "I will," as if anxious to get rid of them on any terms.
"Thank you, General, but I think the next pass that carries us up the Valley will be signed by Gen. Jackson," said one of them.
"Do you suppose for a moment," said

their elder sister, "that I would let them run the risk sgain that they have just "But, madam, it would not occur

again," said he.
"I am very sorry, sir; but I could have
no faith in any guarantee that you could
give me after this, so we will bid you
good morning and bide our time."
So saying they left the apartment.
The pistol was held aloft, as they reached
the street below, in token of the victory
they had gained, for throngs of acquaintances waited to hear the cause and result ances waited to hear the cause and result of this unwarganted arrest.

TRYING TO MAKE PEACE. Milroy sent several times, offering them

Milroy sent several times, offering them passes, transportation and an escort, under fiag of truce, to any point up the Valley, but they invariably returned the same answer that had first been given to this offer: "That Gen. Jackson would aign their next passport up the Valley."

Alas! they little knew that the immortal Jackson would never more return to his beloved Valley.

Major McGee was sent again to solicit their acceptance of this offer, and upon again failing, he said: "Is there nothing that I can do for you to show you

ing that I can do for you to show you how heartily sorry I am for the whole affair, and especially my part in it?"
"Nothing at all," she said, but upon reflection, added, "There is one thing,

mentary to a good many who wear the United States uniform. Gen. Milroy, least of all, and if he sees the letter am sure it won't be sent at all." "He shall not see it, I promise, and it

"Very well, I will venture it," she re-"Is it impossible to convince you that I mean what I say?" he answered im-

sequel proves, she did him an injustice, for she wrote an account of it to her father, and such a one as would never have gone under an ordinary flag of truce. She sent it sealed to Major Mc-Gee himself, and her father certainly received it, just as it was written. So he kept his word, making one of the exceptions which proved the rule that she had

applied to the majority. GEN. CLUBERET'S RESIGNATION. It became apparent now why Milroy had shown such anxiety to have these young ladies go South. Gen. Cluseret, who had given them the pass, made use of such language to his superior officer because the pass that he had given had been dishonored that he caused him to be plead under arrest. Whereupon he be placed under arrest. Whereupon he (Cluseret) resigned and demanded an inestigation and sent the officer who had vestigation and sent the officer who had so kindly befriended the girls at the picket post and afterwards to request them to appear as witnesses in his behalf. But their friends, fearing they might become further involved, declined to allow them to appear, and Gen. Cluseret left the United States army finally, because he had not joined it, he said, to fight against women.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer. European nations especially notable. In particular is this the case in Germany, where, with a standing army of nearly half a million men, soldiers are everyof the United States, supports an army which on a peace basis is more than twenty times as large as our own and on a war footing, numbers over a million and a quarter of men. In fact the continual presence of the military becomes a help comparing the condition of this army-burdened land with America. where, thank God, our surroundings do not require such vast and expensive

and ask him for it?"

"I asked him to let me bring you to him, but he declines to have an interview," said the Major.

"Very well," she said; but she had many the land is under good cultivation. The country is densely populated and as Austrian finances is evident, even to a stranger, from the circulatio of a made up her mind to see Milroy before No cattle are seen grazing in the fields No cattle are seen grazing in the fields bere or elsewhere in Europe, excepting in the mountainous regions, the soilissian almost universally spoken and the greater economy of land. In consequence of this, but few fences are seen and the waste and expense of that class of boundary lines is rendered unnecessary. Berlin, the capital of the German in many European capitals, the newer portions beyond the gates are much more elegant_than the central and older sec-"Unterden Linden," which extends Westward from the Schloss, or old royal palace, about one mile to the Brandenpalace, about one mile to the Branden-burg gate. Let no one say there is noth-ing in a name. How all that is roman-tic responds to one mere suggestion of mosnlight walks under the lindens, with fair haired and blue eyed German youths and maidens whispering sweet words of love; but moonlight under the basswoods is a very different thing; our romantic associations are all gone, and nothing remains but angular and awkward speci-mens of humanity, discussing the merits of Limburger cheese or the prospects of he sourkrout crop. But the street itself, although famous, is a disappointing one. It is broad and well kept, but the aforesaid lindens are many of them not yet of a sufficient size to render a very impos ing appearance, while they serve to obstruct the view. The Brandenburg gate was modelled after the Propylaca of Athens and is regarded as the finest arch in Europe, next to the Arc de Triomphe, at Paris. It is surmounted by a colossal four-horse car of Victory, which was taken to Paris by the French in 1806 but was returned in 1814. The museums, which are located near the centre of the city, constitute one of the largest and most valuable collections in Europe. They are especially rich in ancient Grecia statuary, the collection far exceeding that of the British Museum. The picture galleries are extensive and contain many works of the best artists, both ancient and modern. The government buildings are ones are soon to be erected: the corner stone of the new Parliament house hav-ing been laid about the time of our visit.

A few miles West of Berlin is Potsdam, the famous residence of Frederick the Great. His palace, with the rooms occupied by him remaining in their original condition, is near the station and but a short distance to the West is the Greation Church when the charge of the the Garrison Church, where, in a plain black coffin, without tablet or ornamentation, rest the remains of the great king, with his father, Frederick William I, by his side in the same chapel. Sans Souci, his side, in the same chapel. Sans Souci built by Frederick as a retreat from care,

is frequently called, is about one hundred miles South of Berlin, on the Elbe, conly a short distance from the river and near the old palace of the kings of sarony. It contains the Historical Museum, the Museum of Casts, the Museum of Mineralogy, the Museum of Engagement of En

where all such articles were at a premium.

DECLINING TO BE SEARCHED.

Now the two girls were sent, one at a time, into an adjoining room. The officers did not say what for, but the first one that went found crouched in the farthest corner a figure with a welcome black face.

Major. I would like to write my father a true account of how we have been treated, and say all I think about it. Would you promise to send the letter by "flag of truee?" "

"I will," he replied, "with pleasure." "

"But," said she, "remember, if I say all I think it will not be very complibated face.

"But," said she, "remember, if I say all I think it will not be very complibated face.

"But," said she, "remember, if I say all I think it will not be very complibated face. tance with a far-away expression as though she would fathou the future. On though she would lathom the luture. On the left is Pope St. Sixtus and on the right St. Barbora, while below are the two cherubs whose happy faces are familiar the world over. There is an indescribable charm about the picture which draws one again and again from other parts of the gallery, to gaze on the wondrous beauty of the mother and the divine solemn. Lovelings of the child divine solemn loveliness of the child The gallery also contains Correggio's "Well, Major, it is right hard, I confess, to convince me that any good thing can come out of Nazareth, after the experience we have just had." But, as the After enjoying, as many Americans have a visit to these wonderful art col-

After enjoying, as many Americans have, a visit to these wonderful art collections which have been in process of accumulation by these governments for centuries, it is somewhat humiliating to read, as we did, in telegraph dispatches a few days later that our wise (?) men assembled at Washington had refused by an overwhelming vote and in direct oppo-sition to the wishes of American artists, both at home and abroad, to even reduce the duty on works of art; thus successfully "protecting" American painters against one of the best means of improve-ment and rendering probable and just the immediate enforcement of retaliatory measures by the authorities in these great centres of art study.
Vienna, or "Wien," as the German

hath it, was our next stopping point, and this also necessitated a long wearisome

journey of nearly four hundred miles from Dresden, with but little to beak ther monotony of the trip. This city, which has a population only a trifle smaller than the Prussian capital, is not located on the Danube river as is usually supposed but upon the Danube capel. posed, but upon the Danube canal, a small branch of the main stream. The old fortifications, which entirely sur-rounded the ancient city, were all leveled in 1857 and a broad avenue, known as the "Ring Strasse," constructed in their place. This street which is one of the finest we have yet seen in Europe, sepa-The American, to whom the sight of a soldier in uniform is a novelty, will find the vast military organizations of the European nations especially notable. In cipal public buildings, governmental offices, etc., are all located on the Ring Strasse and here too was the famous Ring theatre, the burning of which a few years ago and the terrible loss of life in the flames, sent such a thrill of horror has its barracks and garrison. This throughout Christendom. Extensive nation, with a population equal to that "Ring" into which, when completed, the art collections, etc., will be gathered. The Belvedere gallery is the principal collection of paintings and is a large and valuable one. It is divided into two sections, the Italian and Netherlandish , and each contains a large number of the works of the most famous mas crost decided nuisauce, and one cannot tera. The Liechtenstein gallery, a private collection, also includes some excellent works, the total number being about 1,600. Numerous statues adorn the parks and squares of the city, the most interesting being that of Prince Schwartzenburg, From Frankfort to Berlin is a tiresome ride of nearly four hundred miles, with but little of interest along the route.

The country is developed a stressome of Leipsic, which was the first step in the final overthrow of the great Napoleon. The unfavorable condition of

depreciated fractional paper rrency, somewhat similar to the "shinplasters" Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion: about twenty-eight of the thirty-seven million population belonging to that faith, the balance being divided among Protestants, Jews, the Greek Church, etc. The scenery of the Danube at some pare favorably with that of the Rhine; but is not of sufficient interest to justify spending the time required for the trip, spending the time required for the trip, consequently we take a train and are whirled on to Munich, the ancient capiwhirled on to Munich, the ancient capiwhirled on to Munich, the ancient capiwhirled on the kingdom of Bavaria, avoiding not in compliment for what a man is, or not in complete for the compl

Salzburg as one of the humbugs of Europe. In its public buildings and its collections of art, Munich is one of the richest cities of Europe. It is located upon the "Isar, flowing rapidly" and is very irregular in its streets and general plan. Like Vienna, it has a broad boule-vard occupying the place of its old fortifications and separating the ancient from the modern city. The Royal Palace, certain portions of which are open to the public each day, contains a large num-ber of articles of interest, but the greatest attraction is a series of halls, on the walls of which are some of the finest fres coes of modern times; illustrating events in the lives of Charlemagne, and Frederick Barbarossa and also giving scene from Nibelungen-lied. The old Pina-cothek, or picture gallery, contains about

and a large representation of the other Of course in these vast collections it is impossible to give even a passing glance at a large portion of the pictures, and in many cases more would not be desirable; as even in the best galleries there are many which, to the uncultivated eye at least, are of but little interest, while those which have become world famous are sufficient to occupy all the time which an ordinary tourist can command. The frequent recurrence of the Virgin and Child as a subject for painting also becomes somewhat monotonous, we having counted no less than thirty-two representations of the virgin in a select resentations of the virgin in a salo containing only fifty-eight pictures. The new Pinacothek is devoted to modern art and its 500 paintings include some of the best works of Piloty, Hess, Rottman, Zimmerman and others, while the Glyptothek, or gallery of ancient sculptures presents a remarkably well classified collection, together with several magnifi-

den and others of our own day. In the Northwestern portion of the city is the famous bronze foundry, formerly the property of the Royal family, but now owned by private parties. Here many of the bronze statues which have been erected in the United States within been erected in the United States within and where he passed the last years of his the part few years were cast. We notice life, is but a mile and a half distant and in the yieinity are many other points of interest which time will not permit us to visit.

Dresden, the "German Florence," as it is frequently called, is about one hundred miles South of Berlin on the Elba dred miles South of Berlin, on the Eibe, which divides the city into two parts. It is famous for its art collections and massums, and also for its China, the principal manufactories of which are a few miles out of the city. The Zwinger, in which are located the principal attractions, is an immense pile of buildings only a short distance from the river and near the old ralace of the bings of status erected in different cities of our land, together with the models of the capitol at Washington, representing scenes in the life of Columbus, besides many models of statuse erected all over Europe and in other parts of the globe. The different processes of making the molds, casting, pollshing, etc. are all shown, but space will not permit a description here; and

cent specimens from Canova, Thorwals

NOTIFYING THE NEXT PRESIDENT. to which you have been chosen. The election of a President is an event of the Governor Cleveland's Reply.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29 .-- The committee of notification met at 10 a.m., Col. Vilas presiding. It was arranged that the committee should visit the Govthat the committee should visit the Gov-ernor at 3.30 p. m. After signing the official letter the committee adjourned until 3 p. m. The rain, which had ceased at noon, set in again about 2 o'clock. Despite the weather Pearl street and Broadway were lined with people stand-ing under the shelter of umbrellas. About the headquarters of Phalanx No. 55, State attent the crowd was greated. State street, the crowd was greatest. At a little before 8 o'clock the Phalanx formed on State street one hundred and twenty strong. They were attired in Gark suits, high white hate and carried canes. Preceded by the Albany City band they marched through State street into Broadway and into the Delayan House, where the throng was so great that the street and sidewalks were that the streets and sidewalks were almost impassable. Here carriages to the number of forty were provided for the distinguished statesmen composing the

About 3.35 o'clock the procession got under way, headed by the band. The Phalanx marched up Broadway followed by the committee in carriages. The Governor's residence was reached about 4 o'clock. An immense concourse of people was assembled about the Execuabout to prevent injurious trespass upon the grounds surrounding the residence. The guests were prompt in arriving, and when the members of the two committees were provided for the two committees tees were provided for there was very place in the large and handsome main parlor of the mansion. The only attempt at adornment was seen in huge banks of flowers, which rested upon the

mantels of the parlor and library.

The ceremony was brief but exceedingly impressive. The arrival of the committees in a body was the signal for concentration in the main parlor. There the committee of notification took a position at the south end of the room and the members of the National committee completed the Governor entered through the main hallway, standing with his back to the flower-banked mantel. The ladies of the party stood near the Governor at his left. His appearance at the doorway was the signal for a hearty and spontaneous outburst of hand clapping, which continued for several minutes. As soon as this subsided, Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the late Democratic National Convention and of the notification committee, stepped slightly forward and addresing the Governor in a clear, resonant tone and completed the Governor entered through Governor in a clear, resonant tone and with marked enthusiasm, said :

"Grover Cleveland, Governor of the State of New York: These gentlemen, my associates here present, whose voice I am honored with authority to utter, are the committee appointed by the National Democratic Convention which recently assembled in Chicago, and charged with the grateful duty of acquainting you officially, and in that solemn and ceremonious menner which the dignity and im-portance of the communication demand, with the interesting result of its delibe rations already known to you through the ordinary channels of news. Sir, that august body, convened by direct delegation from the Democratic people of the several States and Territories of the Republic, and deliberating under witness of the greatest assembly of free men ever gathered to such a conference, in fore-thought of the election which the Coning term of that great office, and, with grave consideration of its exalted responsibilities, have confidently invoked suffrages to invest you with its functions. Through this committee the Convention's high requirement is delivered that you accept that candidacy. This choice carries with it profound personal respect and

just expectation of what he will accom plish as the true servant of a free people it for their lofty trust. Always of mo-mentous consequence, they conceive the public exigency to be now of transcendant importance; that laborious reform in administration, as well as legislation. is imperatively necessary to the prosperity and honor of the Republic, and a compeand honor of the Republic, and a compe-tent Chief Magistrate must be of unusual temper and power. They have observed with attention your execution of the public trusts you have held, especially of that with which you are now so honorably invested. They place their reliance for the usefulness of the service they expect to exact for the benefit of the nation services you have performed for the State of New York. They invite the electors to such proof of character gnd compe tence to justify their confidence in the nation as heretofore in the State. Public mensurate intelligence and ability, with with a resolute and daring fearlessness which no faction, no combination, no power of wealth, no mistaken clamor can dismay or qualify. In the spirit of wisdom, invoking the wisdom of the Divine Creator of the Universe, we challenge from the sovereignty of the challenge from the sovereignty of the nation His words in commendation and ratification of our choice: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant! Thou hast been faithful over a few things; I will make thee ruler over many things.' In further fulfillment of our duty the Secretary will now present a written communication signed by the commit-

Col. Villas was several times inter rupted by applause. At the close of his remarks the Hon. Nicholas M. Bell, of Missouri, Secretary of the Committee, read the following formal address pre-pared by the committee:

"NEW YORK, July 28, 1884 .- To the

Hon. Grover Cleveland, of New York-Sir: In accordance with the custom be fitting the nature of the communication the undersigned, representing the several States and Territories of the Union, were appointed a committee by the National Democratic Convention which assembled at Chicago on the 8th day of the current month to perform the pleas-ing office, which by this means we have the honor to execute, of informing you of your nomination as a candidate of the of your nomination as a candidate of the Democratic party in the ensuing election for the office of President of the United States. A declaration of principles upon which the Democracy go before the people with the hope of establishing and maintaining them in the Government was made by the Convention, and an engrossed copy thereof is submitted in connection with this communication for your consideration. We trust the approval of your judgment will follow an proval of your judgment will follow an examination of the expression of this opinion and policy upon the political controversy now made up. We invite your acceptance of the exalted leadership

utmost importance to the people, as American prosperity, growth, happiness, peace, and liberty even, may depend upon its wise ordering. Your unanimous nomination is proof that the Democracy believe that your election will most contribute to secure those great objects. contribute to secure those great objects. We assure you that in the anxious responsibilities you must assume as candidate you will have the steadfast, cordial support of the friends of the cause you will represent, and in the execution of the duties of the high office which we confidently expect from the wisdom of the nation to be conferred wisdom of the nation to be conterred upon you, you may securely rely for approving aid upon the patriotism, honor and intelligence of this free people." (Signed by all the members of the

Governor Cleveland, who had stood neanwhile as an intent listener, replied as follows:

Committee: Your announcement does not of course convey to me the first information of the result of the Conven-tion lately held by the Democracy of the nation, and yet when I listen to your message I see about me representatives from all parts of the land of the great party which, claiming to be the party of the people, asks them to entrust to it the administration of their Government, and when I consider, under the influence of the stern reality which the present sur-roundings create, that I have been chosen to represent the plans, purposes and policy of the Democratic party, I am profoundly impressed by the solemnity of the occasion and by the responsibility of my position. Though I gratefully appreciate, I do not at this moment congretalets.

appreciate, I do not at this moment congratulate myself upon the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me, because my mind is full of anxious desire to perform well the part which has been assigned to me. Nor do I at this moment forget that the rights and interests of more than fifty millions of my fellow citizens are involved in our of my fellow-citizens are involved in our of my leftow-citizens are involved in our efforts to gain Democratic supremacy. This reflection presents to my mind the consideration which, more than all others, gives to the action of my party convention assembled its most sober and serious aspect. The party and its representatives which ask to be entrusted at the hands of the people with the eceping of all that concerns their welfare and their safety should only ask it with a full appreciation of the sacredness of the trust, and with the firm resolve to administer it faithfully and well.

I am a Democrat, because I believe that this truth lies at the bottom of true Democracy. I have kept the faith because I believe if rightly and fairly administered and applied Democratic doctrines and measures will insure the people's good, we shall be strong because we are true to ourselves, and because the plain and independent voters of the land will seek by their suffrages to compass their release from party tyranny where there should be submission to popular will, and their protection from party corruption where there should be devotion to the people's interests. These and we go forth not merely togain a par-tisan advantage, but pledged to give to those who trust us the utmost benefits of an honest administration of national affairs. No higher purpose or motive can stimulate us to supreme effort or urge well performed. I have thus called to mind simple truths, and, trite though they are, it seems to me we do well to dwell upon them at this time. I shall soon, I hope, signify in the usual formal manner my acceptance of the nomina-tion which has been tendered to me. In

the meantime I gladly greet you all as co-workers in the noble cause." The Governor spoke extemporaneously and not without evidence of deep earnest ness and feeling. He seemed to realize the weight of responsibility which rested upon his shoulders as the standard-bearer of the party. His address was not only a model one in thought, but was lelivered with rare grace and effect. The congratulations that were shower d upon him by the many distinguished

leaders of the party at the close of the coremonies were sincere and hearty.

After some time spent in social intercourse the doors of the dining-room were

Opera House were filled to overflowing. The auditoriums were neatly decorated with flags and portraits of the Demo-

Facts About the Human Body.

The skin contains more than two millions of openings, which are the out-lets of an equal number of sweat glands. A human skeleton consists of more than two hundred distinct bones.

An amount of blood equal to the quantity in the body passes

the the transport of the lungs is about three hundred and twenty cubic inches.

About two-thirds of a pint of air is inhaled and exhausted at each breath in ordinary respiration.

The stomach daily produces ninepounds of gastric juice for digestion of
food; its capacity is about five pints.

There are more than five hundred separate muscles in the body with an equal number of nerves and blood vessels.

The weight of the heart is from eight to twelve cunces. It beats one hundred thousand times in 24 hours.

thousand times in 24 hours.

Each perspiration duct is one-fourth of an inch in length, which will make the aggregate length of the whole about nine miles.

The average man takes five and one half pounds of food each day, which amounts to one ton of solid nourishment.

dicting severe wounds and bruises about their persons. Fortunately no bones not attained by an of the ware broken.—Keenes Courier. were broken .- Keowes Courier.

ARP AND THE NEGRO. He Believes In the Growing Power of the

I was riding along on the railroad the I was riding along on the railroad the other day, when we stopped at a station and a colored "scurshion" got on and settled down all around me. They were well dressed and well behaved, but when the conductor came along after tickets two of them had no tickets and no money. He stopped the train in the woods and put them off. I was sorry for the rascals, for they did want to go so the rascals, for they did want to go so bad. I asked some of the crowd why they dident lend them some money, and hey showed their pearly teeth and said: they showed their pearly teeth and said:
"We knows dem niggers; dey nebber
pay back. Dem nigger's like a broke
bank—dey owes everybody now. Dey
just tryin' to slip and slide along, tink
de conductor no find 'em. You know,
boss, dar is always some sheep among de
goats." Well, there are, and sometimes
I think the darky expressed it right,
though he dident mean it. There are a
power of goats in this sublunary world.

power of goats in this sublunary world, and if it was not for a few sheep scattered, society and law and order would be in a bad fix.

But I like the nigger. I like him better than I did ten years ago. I can look back and remember what he was soon after the war, and I am satisfied he is improving. He works better and is more respectful. He has almost quit realities, and satisfied down to his pature! ed, society and law and order would be politics and settled down to his natural condition. I don't know so well about the towns and cities, but the country niggers are doing very well where they are mixed up with white folks in the are mixed up with white lolks in the right proportion. Most all negroes are good natured, and love to depend on the white man, but the white man must treat them fairly and kindly, and act like he was not only a master but a friend. The negro is conscious of his inferiority and is content with it. He likes a man who s content with it. He likes a man who is content with it. He likes a man who orders him around in a dignified way better than a man who puts himself on an equality with him. The white man was born to command and the negro knows it. The white man ranks him, and rank is a thing recognized and submitted to averywhere, and has been in

mitted to everywhere, and has been in all ages, and it is right. Rank is the safeguard of the social circle. I rank some folks and some folks rank me, and we are all happier and feel more at ease in our circles than in those above us. I was once invited to a party in a fashion-able city, and there were distinguished able city, and there were distinguished gentlemen there and splendid ladies, and I put on my very best behavior, and after while a lady friend called me out on the varandah and augingly told me that the hostess, a lovely and accomplished lady, said to her: "Oh, my dear, I do feel so much relieved, for I dident know Mr. Arp and was afraid he was rough and common, and wouldent know how to common, and wouldent know how to behave in this elegant company, but I find him to be a perfect gentleman." You see they ranked me and I knew it, but I came out pretty well. When I told Mrs. Arp about it she said: "Well, I dont wonder at it, for you write so much foolishness the people who dont know us think we are all crackers." Then she looked away off, and added: "But I dont care. I know what you are, and it's nebody's business. We can have sentless. nobody's business. We can have gentle-men here as well as there. Some folks dont know a gentleman when they see him." "But you do, my dear," said I. "You always did. You had that knowl-

edge away back yonder, and that is the "Never mind that now," said she "that will do. The best of us are mis-taken sometimes." And she resumed

thought of the election which the Constitution imposes on them to make during the current year, have nominated you to the people of these United States to be their President for the next ensurance of the current year, have nominated and we may confidently hope to reap the full reward of patriotic services with a hifaltine education and make a service or motive can stimulate us to supreme effort or urge us to continuous earnest labor and effective party organization. Let us not fail in this, and we may confidently hope to result of the current year. The negro is a good invention, and he will continue to be good as long as he is a negro. When they try to set him up with a hifaltine education and make a white man of him, he becomes a new creature and a public nuisance. The colored colleges are turning out a smart set every year, but where are they and what are they doing. The men are vagabonds, and the women are-well, ask anybody who knows. A man said to me not long ago that the fact that the negro was capable of a high order of education was capable of a high order of education was proof enough that they ought to have it. There was an educated hog exhibited in Rome some years ago, and he could spell your name with cards, and tell the time of day on a watch. So I suppose we ought to set up all the hogs in a school house.

Now, the negro is a distinct creation of

the Almighty, and has original traits and instincts as all the mixed nations have. He loves the present good, and has no morbid desire to accumulate riches. Unlike the white man he rarely cheats After some time spent in social intercourse the doors of the dining-room were swung open and refreshments were partaken of.

An informal reception was held at the Fort Orange Club on Washington avenue late in the afternoon.

The city was alive with enthusiam tonight. The Democratic Phalanx, 120 strong, made a short parade before escorting the speakers to the halls of assemblage. Their route of march was made brilliant by colored lights and pyrotechnics. In spite of the drizzling rain both Music Hall and the Leland Opera House were filled to overflowing.

Unlike the white man he rarely cheats or swindles anybody. Cheating, swinding, overreaching, deceiving is the sin of our race—the foundation of all the civil suits in our courts—but the negroes dont do it. They are more sinning against than sinning in that regard. The white man will steal on a large scale if he is mean enough to steal at all. The more he gets the better satisfied he is. But the negro wont. He wouldent rob a bank. If he found a pocketbook with a big roll of money in it he would take it to some white man; but he will pick up rain both Music Hall and the Leland Opera House were filled to overflowing. little things like a chicken, or a bushel of corn, or a dollar, or a breastpin with a screne and peaceful conscience. Small pilfering is the extent of his capacity and the extent of his inclination. When my darky finds a hen's nest and brings me half the eggs I thank him. When our cook hides away a little flour Mrs. Arp shuts her eyes and says nothing, for it hurts their feelings so had to be accused when they are guilty.

But for hard work, contented work, humble work, who could take their places on the farms and on the drays, and the steamboats and the railroads? Who would do the white man's bidding with so little murmuring and so much cheer-

would do the white man's bidding with so little murmuring and so much cheerfulness? The negro is still an important factor in our southern homes and southern factor in our southern homes and southern industries, and I hope he will remain. He is grafted on to the southern tree. Other nations have been transplanted, and live and prosper. The Jews, like the missletoe, fasten and feed upon every tree, but they have preserved their habits, their religion and their nationality. Then let the negro alone. My faith is that a wise Providence will take care of him and of us.

The First Electric Boad.

OLEVELAND, Outo, July 27.—The first electric railroad for public use it. Amer-ica went into operation in the city ves-terday in connection with the East Cleveland Street Railroad Company, who A man breathes eighteen times a minute, and three thousand cubic feet, or
about three hundred and seventy-five
hogheads of air per hour.

Our townsman Mr. C. L. Reid, had
the misfortune to be painfally injured on
the 16th inst. He with his little son
were seated in a wagon drawn by a mule.
The mule ran away and three Mr. Reid
and his little son out of the wagon, inflicting severe wounds and bruises about can be run at a til and from one mad